Order SILURIFORMES (part 7 of 11)

Family AKYSIDAE Stream Catfishes
5 genera · 57 species

Subfamily Akysinae

Akysis Bleeker 1858
a-, without; kysthos, bladder, referring to absence of a swim bladder

Akysis bilustris Ng 2011
bi-, two; lustra, five years, i.e., a decade, referring to fact that specimens in type series were collected in two expeditions exactly 10 years apart

Akysis brachybarbatus Chen 1981
brachys, short; barbatus, bearded, referring to shorter nasal barbels compared to the similar A. maculipinnis

Akysis clavulus Ng & Freyhof 2003
diminutive of clavus, nail, referring to conical tubercles on head and body

Akysis clinatus Ng & Rainboth 2005
slanting, referring to steeply sloping dorsal profile

Akysis ephippifer Ng & Kottelat 1998
ephippium, saddle; fero, to bear, referring to saddle-shaped markings on body

Akysis fontaneus Ng 2009
of or from a spring, referring to type locality, a spring-fed stream

Akysis fuliginatus Ng & Rainboth 2005
sooty, referring to its dark coloration

Akysis galeatus Page, Rachmatika & Robins 2007
helmeted, referring to bony ridges on head

Akysis hendricksoni Alfred 1966
in honor John R. Hendrickson (1921-2002), Vice-Chancellor of the East-West Center, University of Hawai, who was Alfred's first teacher in ichthyology; he also helped collect type

Akysis heterurus Ng 1996
heteros, different; ours, tail, referring to truncate (vs. forked) caudal fin, “distinctly different” from its congeners

Akysis longifilis Ng 2006
longus, long; filum, thread, referring to long barbels

Akysis maculipinnis Fowler 1934
macula, spot; pinna, fin, referring to speckled fins

Akysis manipurensis (Arunkumar 2000)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Manipur, India, where it is endemic

Akysis microps Ng & Tan 1999
micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to relatively small eye, smaller than the similar A. heterurus

Akysis pictus Günther 1883
painted or colored, referring to black coloration on anterior portion of body, which contracts into an irregular black band that runs along middle of posterior portion of body (which can be said to have a “painted on” effect or quality)

Akysis portellus Ng 2009
diminutive of porta, door, referring to relatively small mouth

Akysis prashadi Hora 1936
in honor of Baini Prashad (1894-1969), Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, who studied this species in 1929

Akysis pulvinatus Ng 2007
elevated, referring to long base of adipose fin
Akysis recavus Ng & Kottelat 1998

curved inwards, referring to concave lateral margins of head

Akysis scorteus Page, Hadiaty & López 2007

leathern, referring to its leathery skin

Akysis variegatus (Bleeker 1846)

referring to variegated coloration: orange body with four broad, transverse, irregular dark bands, the first band (surrounding head) marbled or reticulated with orange, and orange fins and barbels, “variegated with dark” (translation)

Akysis varius Ng & Kottelat 1998

variable, referring to highly variable number of serrae on posterior edge of pectoral spine

Akysis vespa Ng & Kottelat 2004

wasp, referring to yellow-orange and brown striped pattern and to the painful sting its spines may inflict

Akysis vespertinus Ng 2008

western, referring to distribution in western Myanmar and being one of the westernmost species in the genus

Pseudobagarius Ferraris 2007
tautonymous with Akysis pseudobagarius, proposed for members of the “pseudobagarius group” of Akysis; pseudo-, false, referring to striking (but phylogenetically false) resemblance to the sisorid genus Bagarius

Pseudobagarius alfredi (Ng & Kottelat 1998)
in honor of ichthyologist Eric R. Alfred (b. 1931), former director of the National Museum of Singapore, for his “pioneering” work on the freshwater fishes of Peninsular Malaysia

Pseudobagarius baramensis (Fowler 1905)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Baram River basin, Borneo, where it is endemic

Pseudobagarius filifer (Ng & Rainboth 2005)

filum, thread; fern, to bear, referring to filamentous extensions of first pectoral-fin ray

Pseudobagarius fuscus (Ng & Kottelat 1996)
dusky, referring to mainly dusky brown dorsum

Pseudobagarius hardmani (Ng & Sabaj Pérez 2005)
in honor of ichthyologist Michael Hardman (b. 1978), then at the Natural History Museum (London), for his “pioneering” work on the molecular systematics of catfishes

Pseudobagarius inermis (Ng & Kottelat 2000)

unarmed, referring to lack of serrations on pectoral spine

Pseudobagarius leucorhynchus (Fowler 1934)

leuco-, white; rhynchus, snout, referring to white end of muzzle

Pseudobagarius macronemus (Bleeker 1860)

macro-, long; nema, thread, referring to longer maxillary barbels compared to presumed congener at the time, Akysis variegatus

Pseudobagarius meridionalis (Ng & Siebert 2004)

southern, referring to distribution in Barito River drainage of southern Borneo

Pseudobagarius nitidus (Ng & Rainboth 2005)
elegant, referring to its distinctive color pattern (chocolate-brown head and sides and yellow belly, with saddle-shaped yellow spots)
**Pseudobagarius pseudobagarius** (Roberts 1989)

pseudo-, false, referring to "striking superficial (but phylogenetically false) resemblance" to the sisorid genus *Bagarius*

**Pseudobagarius similis** (Ng & Kottelat 1998)

resembling, referring to close resemblance to *P. pseudobagarius*

**Pseudobagarius sinensis** (He 1981)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China); described in the genus *Akysis*, it was believed to be the first of two species (the other being *A. brachybarbatus*) known from that country

**Pseudobagarius subtilis** (Ng & Kottelat 1998)

slender, referring to relatively long and slender body

**Subfamily Parkysinae**

**Acrochordonichthys**

akrochordon, wart, referring to tuberculate skin; ichthys, fish

**Acrochordonichthys chamaeleon** (Vaillant 1902)

referring to rugose skin with tubercles arranged in longitudinal rows along body, similar to that of members of the lizard family Chamaeleonidae

**Acrochordonichthys falcifer** Ng & Ng 2001

falcis, sickle or scythe; fero, to bear, referring to smooth, recurved pectoral spine

**Acrochordonichthys guttatus** Ng & Ng 2001

speckled, referring to small brown spots on dorsal surface of head and body

**Acrochordonichthys gyrinus** Vidthayanon & Ng 2003

rounded or curved, referring to concave posterior margin of pectoral fin

**Acrochordonichthys ischnosoma** Bleeker 1858

ischno-, long or thin; soma, body, referring to elongate body

**Acrochordonichthys mahakamensis** Ng & Ng 2001

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mahakam River, eastern Borneo, type locality

**Acrochordonichthys pachyderma** Vaillant 1846

pachys, thick; derma, skin, referring to rough covering head and body

**Acrochordonichthys rugosus** (Bleeker 1846)

rugose or wrinkled, referring to "glandular-verrucose" skin (translation), with warts (tubercles) on head, snout, cheeks, back, flanks and belly

**Acrochordonichthys septentrionalis** Ng & Ng 2001

northern, being the most northern member of the *A. ischnosoma* species group

**Acrochordonichthys strigosus** Ng & Ng 2001

slender, referring to relatively slender body compared to other members of the *A. ischnosoma* species group

**Breitensteinia** Steindachner 1881

-sa, belonging to: Heinrich Breitenstein (1848-1930), German physician who served with the Dutch East Indies army; he collected fishes and reptiles in Borneo for Steindachner, including presumably type of *B. insignis*

**Breitensteinia cessator** Ng & Siebert 1998

Latin for idle fellow, referring to sluggish nature (congeners are described as being lethargic in aquaria)

**Breitensteinia hypselurus** Ng & Siebert 1998

hypselus, high; ousus, tail, referring to relatively tall neural spines of caudal vertebrae

**Breitensteinia insignis** Steindachner 1881

conspicuous, probably referring to "intense" brownish-purple spots on sides, and/or yellowish-white dorsal, pectoral and anal fins that are "more or less mottled with dark purple" (translations)

**Parakysis** Herre 1940

para-, near, i.e., similar to *Akysis* but lacking an adipose fin

**Parakysis anomalopteryx** Roberts 1989

anomalo-, anomalous; pteryx, fin, referring to different fin-ray counts compared to only congener known at the time, *P. verrucosus*

**Parakysis grandis** Ng & Lim 1995

large, at up to 62 mm SL, largest member of genus known to date

**Parakysis hystriculus** Ng 2009

hairy or bearded, referring to long accessory mandibular barbels
Parakysis longirostris Ng & Lim 1995
*longus*, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to relatively long snout

Parakysis notialis Ng & Kottelat 2003
southern, referring to distribution in Barito River drainage of southern Borneo

Parakysis verrucosus Herre 1940
covered with verrucae, or warts, the skin “covered everywhere with very small granules or tubercles”

**Family AMBLYCEPIDAE** Torrent Catfishes
4 genera · 41 species

Amblyceps Blyth 1858
*amblys*, blunt; *ceps*, head, referring to “much broader and flatter” head compared to *Olyra* (Bagridae)

Amblyceps accari Dahanukar, Raghavan, Ali & Britz 2016
*accari* (pronounced *achchari*), Kannada word for “surprise,” referring to the authors’ excitement in discovering a new Amblyceps species in the Western Ghats, India

Amblyceps apangi Nath & Dey 1989
in honor of Sri Gegong Apang (b. 1949), Honorable Chief Minister (and ex-head of fisheries) of Arunachal Pradesh, India, where it is endemic

Amblyceps arunchalensis Nath & Dey 1989
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Arunachal Pradesh, India, where it is endemic

Amblyceps caecutiens Blyth 1858
blinding, i.e., becoming blind or nearing blindness, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its minute eyes

Amblyceps carinatum Ng 2005
keeled, referring to long, low adipose fin

Amblyceps cerinum Ng & Wright 2010
wax-colored, referring to yellowish coloration in life

Amblyceps foratum Ng & Kottelat 2000
to pierce, referring to its pungent sting

Amblyceps improcerum Ng & Kottelat 2018
im-, not; *procerus*, tall, referring to relatively short caudal-fin lobes and adipose-fin base compared to nearly all congeners

Amblyceps kurzii (Day 1872)
in honor of “S. Kurz, Esq.,” who collected type; probably German botanist and garden director Wilhelm Sulpiz Kurz (1834-1878) [Day also spelled the name as “Kurtz,” probably in error]

Amblyceps laticeps (McClelland 1842)
*latus*, wide; *ceps*, head, presumably referring to its “head much depressed at the snout”

Amblyceps macropterus Ng 2001
*macro*, long; *pterus*, fin, referring to its relatively large adipose fin

Amblyceps mangois (Hamilton 1822)
latinization of *Manggoi*, local Gangetic name for this catfish

Amblyceps murraystuarti Chaudhuri 1919
in honor of geologist Murray Stuart, Geological Survey of India, who collected type

Amblyceps platyccephalus Ng & Kottelat 2000
*platys*, flat; *cephalus*, head, referring to its extremely depressed head

Amblyceps protentum Ng & Wright 2009
stretched, referring to elongate body relative to other Indochinese congeners

Amblyceps serratum Ng & Kottelat 2000
toothed like a saw, referring to serrated pectoral spine

Amblyceps tenuispinis Blyth 1860
*tenuis*, thin; *spinis*, spine, referring to short and slender dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

Amblyceps torrentis Linthoingambi & Vishwanath 2008
referring to its occurrence in torrential waters

Amblyceps tuberculatum Linthoingambi & Vishwanath 2008
referring to its tuberculated skin
Amblyceps variegatum Ng & Kottelat 2000
variegated (of many colors), referring to its mottled coloration

Amblyceps waikhomi Darshan, Kachari, Dutta, Ganguly & Das 2016
in honor of Waikhom Vishwanath (b. 1954), Manipur University (Canchipur, India), for “outstanding” contributions to freshwater ichthyology in the Indian subcontinent

Amblyceps yunnanensis Zhang, Long, Xiao & Chen 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: western Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Liobagrus Hilgendorf 1878
leio-, smooth, referring to lack of vomerine and palatine teeth; bagrus, a catfish then placed in the group “Bagrina” of the family Siluridae

Liobagrus aequilabris Wright & Ng 2008
aequalis, equal; labrum, lip, referring to equal lengths of upper and lower jaws

Liobagrus andersoni Regan 1908
in honor of American zoologist Malcolm Playfair Anderson (1879-1919), who collected type

Liobagrus anguillicauda Nichols 1926
anguilla, eel; cauda, tail, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to adipose fin confluent with caudal fin, similar to confluent dorsal-caudal fins of anguillid eels

Liobagrus chenghaiensis Sun, Ren & Zhang 2013
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chenghai Lake, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Liobagrus formosanus Regan 1908
-anus, belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), where it is endemic

Liobagrus kingi Tchang 1935
in honor of malacologist Sohtsu G. King (1886-1949), committee member, Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, which published Tchang’s study

Liobagrus hyeongsanensis Kim, Kim & Park 2015
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hyeongsan River, South Korea, type locality

Liobagrus marginatoides (Wu 1930)
-oides, having the form of: Liobagrus marginatus, to which it is compared

Liobagrus marginatus (Günther 1892)
margined, referring to white margins on all fins

Liobagrus mediadiposalis Mori 1936
-alis, adjectival suffix: media-, middle, presumably referring to high and long adipose fin centered on back between dorsal and caudal fins

Liobagrus nigricauda Regan 1904
nigra-, black; cauda, tail, referring to blackish blotch and band on tail of small specimens and almost entirely blackish tail of adults

Liobagrus obesus Son, Kim & Choo 1987
fat or stout, referring to plump body shape

Liobagrus reinii Hilgendorf 1878
in honor of “Prof. Rein,” who collected type, probably German geographer Johannes Justus Rein (1835-1918), who explored Japan in 1874-1875
Liobagrus somjinensis Park & Kim 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Somjin River, South Korea, type locality

Liobagrus styani Regan 1908
in honor of Frederic William Styan (1838-1934), tea trader and natural history collector, who “presented” type

Nahangbagrus Nguyen & Vo 2005
Nahang, referring to Nà Hang district, Tuyên Quang, Việt Nam, where N. songamensis is endemic; bagrus, latinization of bagre, which, according to Marcgrave (1648), is a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil (possibly first applied to the marine ariid Bagre bagre), often used as a suffix for catfish names

Nahangbagrus songamensis Nguyen & Vo 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gâm River (Sông Gâm) drainage, Việt Nam, where it is endemic

Xiurenbagrus Chen & Lundberg 1995
Xiuren, referring to Xiuren River, type locality of X. xiurenensis; bagrus, latinization of bagre, which, according to Marcgrave (1648), is a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil (possibly first applied to the marine ariid Bagre bagre), often used as a suffix for catfish names

Xiurenbagrus dorsalis Xiu, Yang & Zheng 2014
dorsal, referring to unique position of dorsal-fin origin (posterior to vertical line at tip of pectoral fins) when compared with its congeners

Xiurenbagrus gigas Zhao, Lan & Zhang 2004
giant, the largest known species in the family (up to 164.5 mm SL)

Xiurenbagrus xiurenensis (Yue 1981)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Xiuren River, Pearl River drainage, Guangxi Province, China, type locality

Family SISORIDAE Hillstream Catfishes
23 genera · 300 species · Taxonomic note: includes taxa sometimes placed in Erethistidae.

Subfamily Sisorinae

Ayarnangra Roberts 2001
Ayar-, contraction of Ayeyar-, referring to Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin, Myanmar, where A. estuarius is endemic; Nangra, sisorid genus with which it is most superficially resembles

Ayarnangra estuarius Roberts 2001
estuarine, known only from large tidal rivers

Bagarius Bleeker 1853
tautonymous with Pimelodus bagarius, derived from vaghari, Bengali name for B. bagarius in India

Bagarius bagarius (Hamilton 1822)
derived from vaghari, Bengali name for this catfish in India

Bagarius rutilus Ng & Kottelat 2000
reddish, referring to orange fins in life and to type locality (Red River, Việt Nam)

Bagarius suchus Roberts 1983
crocodile, presumably referring to heavily keratinized skin, forming ridges and protrusions that resemble the skin of a crocodile

Bagarius yarrelli (Sykes 1839)
in honor of Sykes’ friend, English zoologist William Yarrell (1784-1856)

Caelatoglanis Ng & Kottelat 2005
celtus, engrained in relief, referring to distinct thoracic adhesive apparatus and plicate upper lip; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Conta Hora 1950
tautonymous with Pimelodus conta, latinization of Khongta, a local Bengali name for this catfish in India (some sources give the local name as kuta kanti)

Conta conta (Hamilton 1822)
latinization of Khongta, a local Bengali name for this catfish in India (some sources give the local name as kuta kanti)

Conta pectinata Ng 2005
comb-toothed, referring to comb-like appearance of anteriorly directed serrae on anterior edge of pectoral spine
**Erethistes Müller & Troschel 1849**

etymology not explained, presumably *erethizon*, porcupine and *-istes*, adjectival suffix, i.e., porcupine-like, referring to strong and serrated dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

*Erethistes filamentosa* (Blyth 1860)

referring to long filament extending from upper segment of caudal fin

*Erethistes hara* (Hamilton 1822)

presumably a local Bengali name for this catfish in India

*Erethistes horai* (Misra 1976)

in honor of ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), Zoological Survey of India, whose figured example (1950) of *H. hara* probably served as basis of this species

*Erethistes jerdoni* (Day 1870)

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of physician-naturalist Thomas Caverhill Jerdon (1811-1872), who described many fishes from India

*Erethistes koladynensis* (Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2009)

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Koladyne River, Lawntlai District, Mizoram, India, where it is endemic

*Erethistes longissima* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)

longest, referring to relatively long caudal peduncle

*Erethistes mesembrina* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)

southern, the southern-most of all *Hara* (now *Erethistes*) species

*Erethistes minuscula* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)

rather small, referring to small size (up to 46.7 mm SL)

*Erethistes nareshi* (Mahapatra & Kar 2015)

in honor of the "renowned" ichthyologist Naresh Chandra Datta (1934-2018), former Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta

*Erethistes pusillus* Müller & Troschel 1849

very small, presumably referring to size (described at 5 cm)

*Erethistes spinulus* (Ng & Kottelat 2007)

diminutive of *spina*, thorn, referring to short dorsal-fin spine

**Erethistoides Hora 1950**

*-ides*, having the form of: *Erethistes*, “allied [to that genus] in most respects” but with a strongly depressed snout and a unique arrangement of serrations along leading margin of pectoral-fin spine

*Erethistoides ascita* Ng & Edds 2005

strange, referring to unusual pattern of serration on anterior edge of pectoral spine

*Erethistoides cavatura* Ng & Edds 2005

cavity, referring to its large eyes and nostrils

*Erethistoides infuscatus* Ng 2006

darkened, referring to its dark-brown coloration

*Erethistoides longispinis* Ng, Ferraris & Neely 2012

*longus*, long; *spinus*, thorn, referring to relatively long dorsal-fin spine compared to congeners

*Erethistoides luteolus* Ng, Ferraris & Neely 2012

yellowish, referring to presence of yellow in its color pattern, a chief diagnostic feature

*Erethistoides montana* Hora 1950

mountain, referring to occurrence in torrential mountain “streamlets” of Nepal and India

*Erethistoides pipri* Hora 1950

referring to Pipri, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality

*Erethistoides senkhiensis* Tamang, Chaudhry & Choudhury 2008

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Senkhi stream, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

*Erethistoides sicula* Ng 2005

dagger, referring to short pectoral-fin spines

*Erethistoides vesculus* Ng, Ferraris & Neely 2012

diminutive of *vescus*, small, thin or feeble, referring to relatively small dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

**Gagata Bleeker 1858**

tautonymous with *Pimelodus gagata*, a local Bengali name for this species in India
Gagata cenia (Hamilton 1822)  
previously a local Bengali name for this species in India

Gagata dolichonema He 1996  
dolicho, long; nema, thread, referring to longer maxillary barbels compared to G. gagata

Gagata gagata (Hamilton 1822)  
local Bengali name for this species in India

Gagata itchkeea (Sykes 1839)  
Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species

Gagata melanopterus Roberts & Ferraris 1998  
melanos, black; pterus, fin, referring to blackened (at least distally) dorsal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins

Gagata pakistanica Mirza, Parveen & Javed 1999  
-ica, belonging to: Pakistan, where it is endemic

Gagata rhodobarbus Bhakat & Kumar Sinha 2019  
rhodo-, rosy; barbus, barbel, referring to its rosy red barbels

Gagata sexualis Tilak 1970  
sexual, only member of genus known at time of description known to be sexually dimorphic

Glyptothorax Blyth 1860  
glyptos, engraved; thorax, breastplate, referring to “pectoral adhesive disk grooved [e.g., engraved or striated] longitudinally”

Glyptothorax alaknandi Tilak 1969  
of Alaknanda River, Pauri Garwhal, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality (also occurs in Nepal)

Glyptothorax amnestus Ng & Kottelat 2016  
forgotten, referring to its having been misidentified for more than 170 years

Glyptothorax anamalaiensis Silas 1952  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Anamalai Hills, Western Ghats, India, type locality

Glyptothorax annandalei Hora 1923  
in honor of zoologist-anthropologist Thomas Nelson Annandale (1876-1924), Director, Indian Museum (Calcutta), who collected type

Glyptothorax armeniacus (Berg 1918)  
Armenian, referring to distribution in Upper Armenia (now present-day Turkey; also occurs in Iran)

Glyptothorax ater Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011  
black, referring to its dark body

Glyptothorax botius (Hamilton 1822)  
previously a local Bengali name for this species in India

Glyptothorax brevipinnis Hora 1923  
brevi, short; pinnis, fin, referring to longest ray of dorsal fin, “considerably” shorter than length of body and shorter than similar ray on G. annandalei

Glyptothorax buchanani Smith 1945  
in honor of A. R. Buchanan, Borneo Company, Ltd., who in 1935 made “small but valuable collections of fishes from the Mechem [in northern Thailand] and various tributaries thereof, from which no fishes had previously been obtained for scientific purposes”

Glyptothorax burmanicus Prashad & Mukerji 1929  
Burmine, described from the Myitkyina District of Upper Burma (now Myanmar; also occurs in China)

Glyptothorax caudimaculatus Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2011  
caudis-, tail; maculatus, stained or spotted, referring to oval blue-black spot on caudal-fin base and/or V-shaped dark-brown band on tail

Glyptothorax cavia (Hamilton 1822)  
previously a local Bengali name for this species in India

Glyptothorax chavomensis Arunkumar & Moyon 2017  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chavom River, Chandel district, Manipur, India, type locality

Glyptothorax chimtuipuiensis Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2010  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chimtuipui River, Mizoram, India, type locality
Glyptothorax churamanii Rameshori & Vishwanath 2012
in honor of Churamani (also known as Lalchhariliana, no other information available), for “immense help” in the collection of this species

Glyptothorax clavatus Rameshori & Vishwanath 2014
pointed or prickled, referring to its tuberculate skin

Glyptothorax conirostris (Steindachner 1867)
*conus*, cone; *rostris*, snout, referring to rounded snout

Glyptothorax coracinus Ng & Rainboth 2008
latinization of the Greek *korakinos*, like a raven, referring to its dark coloration

Glyptothorax coues (Linnaeus 1766)
etymology not explained, presumably a local Syrian name for this catfish

Glyptothorax davissinghi Manimekalan & Das 1998
in honor of the late Davis Franc Singh, Senior Scientist, Sálim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History, who was the “brain” behind for the survey that collected type and for 10-plus years fish and fish-habitat conservation work in the Western Ghats of India

Glyptothorax decussatus Ng & Kottelat 2016
divided crosswise in the form of an X, referring to dark vertical mark at base of caudal fin, which is shaped like an irregular cross

Glyptothorax deqinensis Mo & Chu 1986
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Dequin County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Glyptothorax dikrongensis Tamang & Chaudhry 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Dikrong River, Arunchal Pradesh, northeastern India, where it appears to be endemic

Glyptothorax distichus Kosygin, Singh & Gurumayum 2020
di-, two; *stichus*, line or row, referring to two broad, longitudinal stripes on body

Glyptothorax dorsalis Vinciguerra 1890
dorsal, referring to elevated dorsal fin, its height greater than height of body

Glyptothorax elankadensis Plamoottil & Abraham 2013
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Elankad, Idukki district, Kerala, India, type locality

Glyptothorax exodon Ng & Rachmatika 2005
*exo-*, out; *odontos*, referring to exposed premaxillary teeth

Glyptothorax famelicus Ng & Kottelat 2016
hungry, starved or famished, referring to its very slender body and caudal peduncle (Heok Hee Ng, pers. comm., etymology missing from published description)

Glyptothorax filicatus Ng & Freyhof 2008
adorned with ferns, referring to frond-like arrangement of skin ridges on thoracic adhesive apparatus

Glyptothorax fokiensis (Rendahl 1925)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Fokien (now Fujian) Province, China, type locality

Glyptothorax forabilis Ng & Kottelat 2017
Latin adjective meaning “that which may be pierced” or vulnerable, referring to its conservation status (very limited distribution threatened by hydropower and agriculture)

Glyptothorax fucatus Jiang, Ng, Wang & Chen 2012
painted or colored, referring to unusual color pattern of sides (ventrally becoming paler immediately below lateral line)

Glyptothorax fuscus Fowler 1934
brown, referring to body coloration

Glyptothorax garhwali Tilak 1969
of Pauri Garhwal, Uttar Pradesh, India, type locality (also occurs in Nepal)

Glyptothorax giudikyensis Kosygin, Singh & Gurumayum 2020
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Giudiky stream, near Langpram village, Tamenglong District, Manipur, India, type locality

Glyptothorax gopii Kosygin, Das, Singh & Chowdhury 2019
in honor of Koottala Chakkappan Gopi, retired scientist of the Zoological Survey of India, for his contribution to Indian ichthyology

Glyptothorax gracilis (Günther 1864)
slender, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its head, “rather longer than broad”
Glyptothorax granosus Jiang, Ng, Wang & Chen 2012
full of grain, referring to appearance suggested by prominent tubercles in juveniles

Glyptothorax granulus Vishwanath & Linthoingambli 2007
full of grain, referring to granules evenly distributed across entire body except head (which is plain)

Glyptothorax hainanensis (Nichols & Pope 1927)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hainan Island, China, where it is endemic

Glyptothorax honghensis Li 1984
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hong River basin, Yunnan Province, China, type locality (also occurs in Viêt Nam and Laos)

Glyptothorax horai (Fowler 1934)
in honor of ichthyologist Sunder Lal Hora (1896-1955), Zoological Survey of India, in appreciation of his “valuable” paper on Thai fishes in 1923

Glyptothorax housei Herre 1942
in honor of Mr. E. N. House, manager of the Puthutotam Estate, “to whose hospitality and generous assistance the success of [Herre’s] brief visit to the Anamallai Hills [type locality, Pollachi District, southern India] is due”

Glyptothorax igniculus Ng & Kullander 2013
little flame, referring to lanceolate, flame-shaped central depression in thoracic adhesive apparatus

Glyptothorax indicus Talwar 1991
Indian, presumably referring to distribution in India or the Indian subcontinent (occurs in India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan)

Glyptothorax interspinatus (Mai 1978)
-inter, between or middle; -spinalum, latinization of spinule, referring to 5-6 spinules between dorsal and adipose fins

Glyptothorax jalalensis Balon & Hensel 1970
-ensis, suffix denoting place: near Jalalabad, Afghanistan, type locality (also occurs in Pakistan)

Glyptothorax javarani Rameshori & Vishwanath 2012
in memory of ichthyologist Kottore Chidambaram Jayaram (1926-2011), Zoological Survey of India, for his “substantial contribution” to Indian ichthyology

Glyptothorax kailashi Kosygin, Singh & Mitra 2020
in honor of Kailash Chandra, Director, Zoological Survey of India, for his contribution to the study of the faunal diversity of India

Glyptothorax kashmirensis Hora 1923
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kashmir Valley, India, type locality (also occurs in Nepal and Pakistan)

Glyptothorax keluk Ng & Kottelat 2016
Malay word meaning curve, referring to convex dorsoposterior margin of adipose fin

Glyptothorax ketambe Ng & Hadiaty 2009
named after its type locality, the Ketambe research station, northern Sumatra, which is world renowned as a site for the study of the Sumatran Orangutan (Pongo abelii)

Glyptothorax kudremukhnensis Gopi 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kudremukh National Park, Western Ghats, India, type locality

Glyptothorax kurdistanicus (Berg 1931)
-icus, belonging to: Kurdistan, Iran, type locality (also occurs in Iraq and Turkey)

Glyptothorax lampris Fowler 1934
handsome, referring to its “striking and contrasted coloration”

Glyptothorax lanceatus Ng, Jiang & Chen 2012
made into a lance, referring to narrow thoracic adhesive apparatus, which vaguely resembles the tip of a lance

Glyptothorax laosensis Fowler 1934
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Fowler defines Laos as Thailand (type locality); it occurs in Laos, Thailand and China

Glyptothorax lonah (Sykes 1839)
Marathi vernacular for this species in India, which, as Sykes explained in 1841, he adopted “so that naturalists who travel the country can always obtain” the species

Glyptothorax longicauda Li 1984
longus, long; cauda, tail, said to have the longest caudal peduncle in the genus

Glyptothorax longinema Li 1984
longus, long; nema, thread, referring to long nasal barbels, reaching beyond the orbit
Glyptothorax longjiangensis Mo & Chu 1986
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Longjiang River, Tengchong County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

Glyptothorax maceriatus Ng & Lalramliana 2012
enclosed or walled in, referring to central depression in the thoracic adhesive apparatus, which is almost completely enclosed by skin ridges

Glyptothorax macromaculatus Li 1984
macro-, long or large; maculatus, blotched, referring to saddle-like vertical bands or blotches on sides

Glyptothorax madraspatanus (Day 1873)
preumably latinization of Madrasapattinam (Madras Town), precursor to Madras (now Chennai), Tamil Nadu, India, type locality

Glyptothorax major (Boulenger 1894)
greater, presumably referring to larger size (13 cm) compared to other Akysis (original genus, ~4.5 cm) known at the time

Glyptothorax malabarensis Gopi 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Malabar, an older name for the region of northern Kerala, India, where it is endemic

Glyptothorax manipurensis Menon 1955
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Manipur State, Assam, India, type locality

Glyptothorax mibangi Darshan, Dutta, Kachari, Gogoi & Das 2015
in honor of Tamo Mibang, Vice-Chancellor of Rajiv Gandhi University (Doimukh, India), “whose patronage has continually been extended to freshwater-fish research and conservation” in the Eastern Himalayan region of India, where this catfish occurs

Glyptothorax minimaculatus Li 1984
mini-, small; maculatus, spotted, referring to many black spots on sides and caudal fin

Glyptothorax naziri Mirza & Naik 1969
in honor of Nazir Ahmad (1910-1985), Director of Fisheries, West Pakistan, who provided “all sorts” of facilities to the authors

Glyptothorax nelsoni Ganguly, Datta & Sen 1972
in honor of Philip R. Nelson (1918-2008), Chief, Branch of Inland Fisheries, U. S. National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. (USA), “for his kind visit to our laboratory as well as for encouragement”

Glyptothorax ngapang Vishwanath & Linthoingambi 2007
local Manipuri name for this catfish in India

Glyptothorax nieuwenhuisi (Vaillant 1902)
in honor of Anton Willem Nieuwenhuis (1834-1953), Dutch medical officer, ethnographer and explorer, who traveled extensively in Borneo and collected type

Glyptothorax obliquimaculatus Jiang, Chen & Yang 2010
obliqui-, oblique; maculatus, blotched, referring to oblique blotches scattered along lateral surface

Glyptothorax pallozonus (Lin 1934)
pallid, pale; zonus, zone, referring to white band along lateral line

Glyptothorax panda Ferraris & Britz 2005
referring to its color pattern, which reminded the authors of the Giant Panda (Ailuropoda melanoleuca) of China

Glyptothorax pantherinus Anganthoibi & Wishwanath 2013
leopard-like, referring to its “prominent mottled skin”

Glyptothorax pasighatensis Arunkumar 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Pashighat, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

Glyptothorax pectinopterus (McClelland 1842)
pectino-, raked or combed; pterus, fin, possibly referring to transverse striations on pectoral and ventral fins

Glyptothorax pictus Ng & Kottelat 2016
pictus, painted, referring to its distinctive color pattern among Sundaic congeners except for G. decussatus, featuring prominent dark vertical bars at level of adipose-fin base and base of caudal fin (Heok Hee Ng, pers. comm., etymology missing from published description)

Glyptothorax platypogon (Valenciennes 1840)
platys, flat; pogon, beard, presumably referring to shape of barbels, but this character is not mentioned

Glyptothorax platypogonides (Bleeker 1855)
-osus, having the form of: G. platypogon, to which it is “very closely related” (translated)
**Glyptothorax plectilis** Ng & Hadiaty 2008
plaited or complicated, referring to complex pattern of striae on adhesive apparatus

**Glyptothorax poonaensis** Hora 1938
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Poona (and its environs), Mumbai State, Western Ghats, India, where it occurs

**Glyptothorax porrectus** Ng & Kottelat 2017
stretched out or extended, referring to its elongate, thin body

**Glyptothorax prashadi** Mukerji 1932
in honor of Baini Prashad (1894-1969), Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, “for his kindness in reading through [Mukerji’s] manuscript”

**Glyptothorax punjabensis** Mirza & Kashmiri 1971
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Punjab, Pakistan, where it appears to be widely distributed

**Glyptothorax radiolus** Ng & Lalramliana 2013
diminutive of radius, ray or rod, referring to its narrow, elongate appearance

**Glyptothorax robustus** (Boeseman 1966)
referring to its “very robust” body, “[v]ery stoutly built”

**Glyptothorax rugimentum** Ng & Kottelat 2008
ruga, crease; mentum, chin, referring to unculiferous skin ridges on gular region

**Glyptothorax saisii** (Jenkins 1910)
patronym not identified, nor can identity be inferred based on available information

**Glyptothorax schmidti** (Volz 1904)
in honor of geologist Carl Schmidt (1862-1923), Basel University (Switzerland), to whom Volz owed his “trip around the world” (translation)

**Glyptothorax scrobiculus** Ng & Lalramliana 2012
Latin for a little ditch, referring to diagnostic presence of furrow running along entire length of ventral surface of pectoral spine

**Glyptothorax senapatiensis** Premananda, Kosygin & Saidullah 2015
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Senapati district, Manipur, India, type locality

**Glyptothorax siamensis** Hora 1923
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, type locality (also occurs in Peninsular Malaysia)

**Glyptothorax silviae** Coad 1981
in honor of Coad’s wife Sylvie, for her assistance with field work in Iran under “trying conditions”

**Glyptothorax sinensis** (Regan 1908)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), the first Chinese *Glyptothorax* to be described (also occurs in India and Myanmar)

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Glyptothenax steindachneri (Pietschmann 1913)
in honor of Pietschmann's Austrian colleague, ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919)

Glyptothenax stibaros Ng & Kottelat 2016
stout or sturdy, referring to its relatively deep body (when compared to caudal peduncle depth)

Glyptothenax stocki Mirza & Nijssen 1978
in honor of carcinologist Jan Hendrik Stock (1931-1997), Institute of Taxonomic Zoology, Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam

Glyptothenax stoliczkae (Steindachner 1867)
in honor of paleontologist Ferdinand Stoliczka (1838-1874), who collected type (and that of G. conirostris, described in same paper) [spelled stolička by Steindachner but caron is deleted per ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1, which prompted some authors to incorrectly emend spelling to stoliczkae; although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

Glyptothenax strabonis Ng & Freyhof 2008
one who squints, referring to its small eyes (6.2-6.5% HL)

Glyptothenax striatus (McClelland 1842)
referring to “striated sucker on the breast”

Glyptothenax sufii Asghar Bashir & Mirza 1975
in honor of S. M. K. Sufi, “one of the pioneer ichthyologists of Pakistan”

Glyptothenax sykesi (Day 1873)
in honor of Col. William Henry Sykes (1790-1872), Indian Army officer and naturalist, who brought his collection of Indian fishes to he British Museum in 1831, including type of this one

Glyptothenax telchitta (Hamilton 1822)
presumably a local name in Bengal (now Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal), and the Indian state of Bihar

Glyptothenax tewravasae Hora 1938
in honor of ichthyologist Ethelwynn Trewavas (1900-1993), British Museum of Natural History, who helped Hora distinguish some of the fishes described in his paper based on specimens at the British Museum

Glyptothenax trilineatus Blyth 1860
tri-, three; lineatus, lined, referring to three longitudinal yellow lines, one along entire ridge of back from occiput to base of tail, the others along the lateral line

Glyptothenax ventrolineatus Vishwanath & Linthoingambi 2006
ventro-, ventral; lineatus, lined, referring to light mid-ventral band

Glyptothenax verrucosus Rameshori and Vishwanath 2012
full of warts, referring to dense tuberculations on the body

Glyptothenax zanaensis Wu, He & Chu 1981
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Zana, Nujiang (upper Salween River) drainage in Tibet, type locality

Glyptothenax zhujiangensis Lin 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Zhujiang River system, where it appears to be endemic

Gogangra Roberts 2001
replacement name for Gangra Roberts & Ferraris 1998, preoccupied in Lepidoptera: go-, meaning not explained; Gangra, hybrid word coined from Gagata and Nangra, referring to the two genera in which G. viridescens had been placed

Gogangra laevis Ng 2005
smooth, referring to gently curved (vs. distinctly notched) anteroventral margin of opercle

Gogangra viridescens (Hamilton 1822)
viridis, green; -escens, becoming, presumably referring to glossy greenish-brown and/or 2-3 light-green bars across back

Nangra Day 1877
tautonymous with Pimelodus nangra, presumably a local Bengali name for this fish along the Kosi River in India

Nangra assamensis Sen & Biswas 1994
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Assam, India, type locality (also occurs in Nepal)

Nangra bucculenta Roberts & Ferraris 1998
with expanded cheeks, referring to its “relatively expanded” cheeks

Nangra nangra (Hamilton 1822)
etymology not explained, presumably a local Bengali name for this fish along the Kosi River in India
Nangra ornata Roberts & Ferraris 1998
decorated or embellished, referring to bold spots on caudal peduncle and dorsal-fin base

Nangra robusta Mirza & Awan 1973
stout or full-bodied, allusion not explained and a curious choice since it is described as “slim-bodied” and “small-sized”

Pseudolaguvia Misra 1976
pseudo-, false; i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble several “closely allied” genera, including Laguvia (a junior synonym of Erethistes), such an appearance is false

Pseudolaguvia assula Ng & Conway 2013
splinter, referring to uniform brown coloration, “which imparts the appearance of a small piece of wood to the fish, for which it could be easily mistaken by the untrained eye”

Pseudolaguvia austriana Radhakrishnan, Sureshkumar & Ng 2011
southern, being the southernmost species of the genus on the Indian subcontinent

Pseudolaguvia ferruginea Ng 2009
rusty, referring to reddish-brown color, particularly when alive

Pseudolaguvia ferula Ng 2006
red, referring to its terete head and body, which makes it considerably narrower than congeners

Pseudolaguvia flavida Ng 2009
golden-yellow, referring to coloration in life

Pseudolaguvia flavipinna Bhakat 2019
flavus, yellow; pinna, fin, referring to yellow tip on dorsal fin

Pseudolaguvia loveolata Ng 2005
pit, referring to large median depression in thoracic adhesive apparatus

Pseudolaguvia fucosa Ng, Lalramliana & Lalronunga 2016
painted or colored, referring to its color pattern, which includes more pale spots and stripes than most congeners

Pseudolaguvia inornata Ng 2005
unadorned, referring to absence of pale markings on sides

Pseudolaguvia jiyaensis Tamang & Sinha 2014
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Jiya stream, near Bolik village, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

Pseudolaguvia kapuri (Tilak & Husain 1975)
in honor of entomologist A. P. Kapur, Director, Zoological Survey of India

Pseudolaguvia lapillicola Britz, Ali & Raghavan 2013
lapillus, pebble; color, to dwell, referring to the substrate of its habitat, including gravel and rounded stones

Pseudolaguvia magna Tamang & Sinha 2014
great, being the largest known species of the genus (up to 47 mm SL)

Pseudolaguvia muricata Ng 2005
spiny (i.e., as spiny as the shell of a Murex snail), referring to elongate dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

Pseudolaguvia nepalensis Rayamajhi, Arunachalam & Usharamalakshmi 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nepal, where it appears to be endemic

Pseudolaguvia nubila Ng, Lalramliana, Lalrongungo & Lalnuntuanga 2013
cloudy, referring to relatively mottled appearance of some individuals

Pseudolaguvia ribeirói (Hora 1921)
in honor of entomologist Sydney H. Ribeiro, Zoological Survey of India, who collected type

Pseudolaguvia shawi (Hora 1921)
in honor of government quinologist (one who grows cinchona trees for quinine, an early antimalarial) and naturalist G. E. Shaw, who collected type

Pseudolaguvia spicula Ng & Lalramliana 2010
diminutive of spica, point or spike, referring to relatively short dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines compared to many congeners

Pseudolaguvia tenebricosa Britz & Ferraris 2003
full of darkness or gloom, referring to brown-to-almost-black body color

Pseudolaguvia tuberculata (Prashad & Mukerji 1929)
referring to minute tubercles thickly covering entire body
**Pseudolaguvia virgulata** Ng & Lalramliana 2010  
striped, referring to narrow, pale longitudinal stripes on flanks, a diagnostic feature

**Pseudolaguvia viriosa** Ng & Tamang 2012  
strong or robust, referring to relatively deep, robust body and long fin spines compared to many congeners

**Sisor** Hamilton 1822  
presumably a local name in Bengal (now Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal), and the Indian state of Bihar

**Sisor barakensis** Vishwanath & Darshan 2005  
-enis, suffix denoting place: Barak River, Brahmaputra River drainage, Manipur, India, where it is endemic

**Sisor chennuah** Ng & Lahkar 2003  
local name for this species in Assam State, India, where it is endemic to the Brahmaputra River drainage

**Sisor pakistanicus** Javed & Mirza 2011  
-icus, belonging to: Pakistan, referring to type locality and nationality of its first collector

**Sisor rabdophorus** Hamilton 1822  
rhabdos, rod; ophorus, bearer, referring to first caudal-fin ray, “in form of a whip or rod”

**Sisor rheophilus** Ng 2003  
rheos, flow; philus, to love, referring to its habitat: swift-flowing rivers with sandy bottoms

**Sisor torosus** Ng 2003  
stout, referring to its relatively deep body

**Subfamily Glyptosterninae**

**Chimarrichthys** Sauvage 1874  
chimarrus, torrent, referring to occurrence in a swift-flowing (perhaps intermittent) stream in eastern Tibet; ichthys, fish  
[genus often given as *Euchiloglanis* Regan 1907, an unneeded replacement name for *Chimarrichthys*, not preoccupied by *Chimarrichthys* Haast 1874 in fishes]

**Chimarrichthys davidi** Sauvage 1874  
in honor of Armand David (1826–1900), Lazarist missionary Catholic priest and biologist, who collected many specimens in China, including type of this one

**Chimarrichthys kishinouyei** (Kimura 1934)  
in honor of the late Kamakichi Kishinouye (1867-1929), fisheries biologist, Tokyo Imperial University, who led party that collected type (and died of a sudden illness shortly after its capture)

**Chimarrichthys longibarbatus** (Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011)  
longus, long; barbatus, barbeled, referring to long maxillary barbel, elongated as a thread, with tip reaching beyond gill opening

**Chimarrichthys longus** (Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011)  
long, referring to long body and long caudal peduncle

**Creteuchiloglanis** Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011  
cret-, to separate or distinguish, referring to features shared with, as well as distinguished from, *Euchiloglanis* and *Pareuchiloglanis*

**Creteuchiloglanis arunachalensis** Sinha & Tamang 2014  
-enis, suffix denoting place: Arunachal Pradesh, northeastern India, where it appears to be endemic

**Creteuchiloglanis brachypterus** Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011  
brachy, short; pterus, fin, referring to shorter pectoral, pelvic and caudal fins compared to congeners

**Creteuchiloglanis bundelingensis** Thoni & Gurung 2018  
-enis, suffix denoting place: Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary, Bhutan, type locality

**Creteuchiloglanis gongshanensis** (Chu 1981)  
-enis, suffix denoting place: Gongshan County, Yunnan Province, China, type locality

**Creteuchiloglanis kamengensis** (Jayaram 1966)  
-enis, suffix denoting place: Kameng Frontier Division, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality (also occurs in Yunnan Province, China)

**Creteuchiloglanis longipectoralis** Zhou, Li & Thomson 2011  
longus, long; pectoralis, of the breast, referring to long pectoral fin, which extends beyond pelvic-fin origin

**Creteuchiloglanis macropterus** (Ng 2004)  
macro-, large; pterus, fin, referring to long base of adipose fin

**Creteuchiloglanis payjab** Darshan, Dutta, Kachari, Gogoi, Aran & Das 2014  
local name for this fish in Memba, a colloquial speech of native ethnic group where it occurs
Creteuchiloglanis tawangensis Darshan, Abujam, Wangchu, Kumar, Das & Imotomba 2019
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tawang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India, where type locality (Tawangchu River) is situated

Exostoma Blyth 1860
ex- outside; zoma, mouth, presumably referring to lips “reflected and spread continuously round the mouth, so as to form a broad flat sucker”

Exostoma barakense Vishwanath & Joyshree 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Barak River drainage, Manipur, India, where it is endemic

Exostoma berthmorei Blyth 1860
in honor of the late Major Hugh Thomas Berdmore (1811-1859), Madras Artillery, Assistant to the Commissioner and in charge of the forests’ office, who collected or provided type

Exostoma chaudhurii (Hora 1923)
in honor of B. L. Chaudhuri (d. 1931), Assistant Superintendent, Indian Museum, who reported this catfish as E. vinicguerrae in 1919

Exostoma dulongense Luo & Chen 2020
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Dulongjiang River, upper Irrawaddy basin, Yunnan, China, type locality [originally spelled dulongensis; since Exostoma is neuter, spelling has been emended]

Exostoma effrenum Ng & Vidthayanon 2014
unbridled, referring to adipose fin being distinctly separate from upper principal caudal-fin rays

Exostoma ericinum Ng 2018
of a hedgehog, referring to strongly tuberculate head, predorsal region and pectoral fins, imparting a spiky appearance

Exostoma gaoligongense Chen, Poly, Catania & Jiang 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gaoligong Mountain, where type locality (Baihualing Village, Mangkuang Township, Baoshan City, Yunnan Province, China) is situated

Exostoma kottelati Darshan, Vishwanath, Abujam & Das 2019
in honor of Swiss ichthyologist Maurice Kottelat (b. 1957), for his “outstanding” contribution to Asian freshwater ichthyology

Exostoma labiatum (McClelland 1842)
lipped, referring to multilobate lips, “reflected and spread continuously around the mouth, so as to form a broad flat sucker”

Exostoma mangdechhuensis Thoni & Gurung 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mangdechhu River, Bhutan, type locality

Exostoma peregrinator Ng & Vidthayanon 2014
one who travels about, referring to its distribution, which represents first record of genus east of Salween River drainage (Thailand)

Exostoma sawmteai Lalramliana, Lalronunga, Lalnuntluanga & Ng 2015
in honor of Sawmtea (Vanalalmalsawma), field assistant to Lalramliana, who assisted in collecting specimens

Exostoma sectile Ng & Kottelat 2018
cut or cleft, referring to distinct incision or notch at posterior extremity of adipose-fin base

Exostoma stuarti (Hora 1923)
in honor of geologist Murray Stuart, Geological Survey of India, who collected type

Exostoma tenuicaudata Tamang, Sinha & Gurumayum 2015
tenius, slender; caudata, tailed, referring to its slender caudal peduncle

Exostoma tibetanum Gong, Lin, Liu & Liu 2018
-anum, belonging to: Tibet, where it is endemic [originally spelled tibetana, but since Exostoma is neuter, adjective should be tibetanum]

Exostoma vinciguerrae Regan 1905
in honor of physician-ichthyologist Decio Vinciguerra (1856-1934), who recognized this species as a unique form of E. labiatum in 1890 but did not name it [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

Glaridoglanis Norman 1925
glaridus, chisel, presumably referring to truncate or notched teeth; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Glaridoglanis andersoni (Day 1870)
in honor of John Anderson (1833-1900), Scottish zoologist and anatomist, who “presented” type to the Calcutta Museum
Glyptosternon McClelland 1842
*glyptos*, engraved; *sternon*, chest or breast, allusion not explained, probably referring to transverse striations on pectoral and ventral fins (not mentioned in description) that form an adhesive surface.

Glyptosternon akhtari Silas 1952
in honor of botanist Kazmi Sayed Ali Akhtar (1899-?), University of Kabul, for the Afghan fishes he collected for Hora “from time to time”.

Glyptosternon maculatum (Regan 1905)
spotted, referring to numerous irregular dark spots on olivaceous body.

Glyptosternon malaisei Rendahl & Vestergren 1941
in honor of Swedish entomologist René Malaise (1892-1978), who collected type.

Glyptosternon oschanini (Herzenstein 1889)
in honor of Russian entomologist Vasily Fedorovich Oschanin, who collected part of type series and provided notes of its behavior in the aquarium (it jumped out twice).

Glyptosternon reticulatum McClelland 1842
netlike or netted, allusion not explained, probably referring to color pattern (not mentioned in description).

Myersglanis Hora & Silas 1952
*Myers*, named for Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), who examined the nomenclatural position of *Glyptothorax* and *Glyptosternum* in 1931; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish.

Myersglanis blythii (Day 1870)
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Edward Blyth (1810-1873), curator, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, who described several sisorid taxa.

Myersglanis jayarami Vishwanath & Kosygin 1999
in honor of ichthyologist Kottore Chidambaram Jayaram (1926-2011), Zoological Survey of India, who encouraged the authors in this work and provided relevant literature.

Oreoglanis Smith 1933
*oreo*, mountain, referring to cold-stream habitat of *O. siamenis* on the “highest mountain of Siam”; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish.

Oreoglanis colurus Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
Greek for bob- or stump-tailed (adjective but apparently treated as a noun), referring to short caudal peduncle.

Oreoglanis delacouri (Pellegrin 1936)
in honor of French-American ornithologist Jean Theodore Delacour (1890-1985), who collected type.

Oreoglanis frenata Ng & Rainboth 2001
bridled or restrained, referring to confluent (or “restrained”) adipose and caudal fins.

Oreoglanis heteropogon Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
*hetera*, different; *pogon*, beard, being the only known congener from the Salween River drainage bearing a maxillary barbel with a pointed tip.

Oreoglanis hponkanensis Chen, Qin & Chen 2017
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary, Kachin state, Myanmar, type locality.

Oreoglanis hypsiura Ng & Kottelat 1999
*hypsi*, high; *ura*, tailed, referring to relatively deeper caudal peduncle compared to *O. delacouri*.

Oreoglanis immaculata Kong, Chen & Yang 2007
*im-* not; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to absence of light-yellow patches below adipose fin (an otherwise common feature in the genus).

Oreoglanis infulata Ng & Freyhof 2001
banded, referring to dark band on anal fin.

Oreoglanis insignis Ng & Rainboth 2001
marked, referring to numerous pale-colored patches on body.

Oreoglanis jingdongensis Kong, Chen & Yang 2007
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Jingdong Country, Yunnan Province, China, type locality.

Oreoglanis laciniosa Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
*laciniosa*, cut according to a pattern, i.e., indented, referring to lobulate posterior margin of lower lip.

Oreoglanis lepturus Ng & Rainboth 2001
*leptos*, slender; *ouros*, tail, referring to relatively long and slender caudal peduncle.
Oreoglanis macronemus Ng 2004
*macro-* long; *nemus*, thread, referring to long nasal barbels

Oreoglanis macroptera (Vinciguerra 1890)
*macro-* large; *ptera*, fin, referring to large pectoral fins, which extend far beyond belly and dorsal-fin base

Oreoglanis majusculus Linthoingambi & Vishwanath 2011
Latin for somewhat greater, referring to its large paired fins

Oreoglanis nakasathiani Vidhayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
in honor of the late Seub Nakasathian (1949-1990), wildlife biologist who devoted his life to research and awareness leading to the conservation and management of the Western Forest Complex in Thailand

Oreoglanis pangenenensis Sinha & Tamang 2015
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Pange River, Arunachal Pradesh, India, type locality

Oreoglanis setigera Ng & Rainboth 2001
bristly, referring to laciniate posterior margin of maxillary barbels

Oreoglanis siamensis Smith 1933
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Siam, or Thailand, where it is endemic

Oreoglanis sudarai Vidhayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
in honor of the late Surapol Sudara (d. 2013), marine biologist, who was prominent in raising awareness of the conservation of aquatic environments in Thailand

Oreoglanis suraswadii Vidhayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
in honor of Plodprasop Suraswadi, former Director General of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand, who initiated the fisheries development and conservation program at the type locality (Doi Tung Royal Project Area, Chiang Rai province)

Oreoglanis tenuicauda Vidhayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
tenuis, slender; *cauda*, tail, referring to more slender appearance of caudal peduncle compared to congeners in the Nan River drainage of Thailand

Oreoglanis vicina Vidhayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng 2009
neighboring, referring to close proximity of distribution it shares with *O. colurus* and *O. tenuicauda*

Parachiloglanis Wu, He & Chu 1981
para-, near; *chiloglanis*, perhaps an abridgement of *Euchiloglanis* (=*Chimarrichthys*), in which type species had been placed (name could also refer to similar mouth/lip structure with the African mochokid genus *Chiloglanis*)

Parachiloglanis benjii Thoni & Gurung 2018
in honor of Dasho Paljor Jigme Dorji, "fondly known" in Bhutan as Dasho Benji, environmentalist, judge and diplomat, a "long-standing advocate for the protection of nature" in Bhutan (where this catfish is endemic)

Parachiloglanis bhutanensis Thoni & Gurung 2014
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bhutan, the first fish species scientifically described from within that country

Parachiloglanis dangmechhuensis Thoni & Gurung 2018
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Dangmechhu River, Bhutan, type locality

Parachiloglanis drukyulensis Thoni & Gurung 2018
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Drukyal, "the land of the Thunder Dragon," official (non-English) name of Bhutan (where this catfish is endemic), celebrating the country's "commitment to conservation, sustainable development, and the preservation of nature"; this species "exhibits the beauty and wonder of its country, and its discovery, amongst other species, is a beacon of the scientific progress that has taken place as a result of this commitment"

Parachiloglanis hodgarti (Hora 1923)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Richard Arthur Hodgart (1883-?), Zoological Collector, Zoological Survey of India

Pareuchiloglanis Pellegrin 1936
para-, near, referring to similarity to *Euchiloglanis* (=*Chimmarichthys*)

Pareuchiloglanis abbreviatus Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang 2007
shortened, referring to shorter abdominal region compared to congeners

Pareuchiloglanis anteanalis Fang, Xu & Cui 1984
*ante-*, before; *analis*, anal fin, referring to anterior placement of anal fin, beginning closer to ventral-fin origin than to caudal-fin base

Pareuchiloglanis arcuata Dao, Li, Yang & Zhou 2020
bow-shaped, referring to shape of body as seen from the side [originally spelled *arcuatum*; since genus is feminine and name is an adjective, spelling is corrected to *arcuata*]
Pareuchiloglanis chui Li, Dao & Zhou 2020
in honor of ichthyologist Chu Xin-Luo, for his “great” contribution to the taxonomy of the Sisoridae

Pareuchiloglanis dorsoarcus (Nguyen 2005)
dorso-, back; arcus, arch, referring to curved dorsal profile

Pareuchiloglanis feae (Vinciguerra 1890)
in honor of explorer and zoologist Leonardo Fea (1852-1903), who collected type

Pareuchiloglanis gracilicaudata (Wu & Chen 1979)
gracilis, slender; caudata, tailed, “quite easily distinguished from other fishes of Euchiloglanis [original genus] by its slender caudal peduncle, its length being more than 5 times its depth”

Pareuchiloglanis hupingshanensis Kang, Chen & He 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Hunan Hupingshan National Nature Reserve, Shimen County, Hunan Province, China, type locality

Pareuchiloglanis longicauda (Yue 1981)
longus, long; cauda, tail, referring to longer caudal peduncle compared to P. macronema and P. sinensis

Pareuchiloglanis macrotrema (Norman 1925)
macro-, long; trema, hole, referring to larger gill opening compared to P. feae

Pareuchiloglanis myzostoma (Norman 1923)
myzo, sucker; stoma, mouth, presumably referring to thick, fleshy, papillated lips (which, despite the name, do not help the fish cling to rocks in swift water)

Pareuchiloglanis nameeensis Nguyen 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nâm Dê (creek), Da River system, Phong Thô, Lai Châu, Viêt Nam, where it appears to be endemic

Pareuchiloglanis nebulifera Ng & Kottelat 2000
nebula, cloud; fera, to bear, referring to cream patches on dorsal surface

Pareuchiloglanis phongthoensis (Nguyen 2005)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Phong Thô, Lai Châu, Viêt Nam, type locality

Pareuchiloglanis polianei Pellegrin 1936
in honor of botanist Eugene Polaine (1887-1964), Paris Herbarium, who collected type

Pareuchiloglanis posteranalis Dao, Li, Yang & Zhou 2020
poster-, posterior; analis, anal, referring to anal-fin origin near caudal-fin base

Pareuchiloglanis proxidorsalis Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang 2007
proxidus, extended; dorsalis, dorsal, referring to longer distance from end of dorsal-fin base to origin of adipose fin, distinguished from P. abbreviatus in the same river system

Pareuchiloglanis rhabdura Ng 2004
rhabdos, rod; rura, tailed, referring to slender caudal peduncle

Pareuchiloglanis robustus Ding, Fu & Ye 1991
full-bodied or stout, presumably referring to its “elongate, stout” (translation) body shape

Pareuchiloglanis salicesbarba Dao, Li, Yang & Zhou 2020
salices, meaning Salix, a genus of plant; barba, barbel, referring to maxillary barbels resembling the tip of a Salix leaf

Pareuchiloglanis sichuanensis Ding, Fu & Ye 1991
-sinensis, suffix denoting place: Sichuan Province, China, where it is endemic to the Yangtze River basin

Pareuchiloglanis sinensis (Hora & Silas 1952)
-sinensis, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where it is endemic to the Yangtze River basin of Yunnan Province

Pareuchiloglanis songdaensis Nguyen & Nguyen 2001
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Song Da (Da River), Muong Tè District, Lai Chau Province, Việt Nam, type locality

Pareuchiloglanis songmaensis Nguyen & Nguyen 2001
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Song Ma (Ma River), Song Ma District, Son La Province, Việt Nam, where it appears to be endemic

Pareuchiloglanis tamduongensis Nguyen 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tam Duong, Phong Thô, Lai Châu, Việt Nam, type locality

Pareuchiloglanis tianquanensis Ding & Fang 1997
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tianquan County, Sichuan Province, China, type locality
Pseudecheneis Blyth 1860
pseudo-, false; echeneis, remora, referring to oval disk on breast between pectoral fins, similar to the transverse plates found on the marine remora (or sharksucker), thus making it a “false remora”

Pseudecheneis brachyura Zhou, Li & Yang 2008
brachyi, short; oura, tailed, i.e., “bobtail,” according to authors, referring to “dumpier” caudal peduncle compared to P. gracilis and P. stenura, which occur in the same river system

Pseudecheneis crassicauda Ng & Edds 2005
crassus, thick; cauda, tail, referring to its deep caudal peduncle

Pseudecheneis eddsi Ng 2006
in honor of ichthyologist and aquatic ecologist David Edds (b. 1954), Emporia State University (Kansas, USA), for collecting part of the type series and for his work on Nepalese fishes

Pseudecheneis gracilis Zhou, Li & Yang 2008
slender, referring to “elongate and tenuous” body

Pseudecheneis immaculata Chu 1982
im-, not; maculosus, spotted, referring to lack of spots or patches on body

Pseudecheneis koladyne Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2010
of the Koladyne River, Mizoram State, India, type locality

Pseudecheneis longipectoralis Zhou, Li & Yang 2008
longus, long, referring to longer pectoral fin (reaching pelvic-fin base) compared to P. sulcata and P. crassicauda

Pseudecheneis maurus Ng & Tan 2007
dark, referring to absence of distinct pale spots on body

Pseudecheneis nagalandensis Shangningam & Kosygin 2020
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nagaland, India, where type locality (Tizu River at Sohomi, Chindwin River basin) is situated

Pseudecheneis paucipunctata Zhou, Li & Yang 2008
paucus, few; punctata, spotted, referring to yellow spots and patches on some parts of the body but not others (occipital and posttemporal)

Pseudecheneis paviei Vaillant 1892
in honor of Auguste Jean-Marie Pavie (1847-1925), French colonial civil servant and diplomat, who collected type

Pseudecheneis serracula Ng & Edds 2005
rudder, referring to its large adipose fin

Pseudecheneis sirenica Vishwanath & Darshan 2007
-ica, belonging to: Siren River, Brahmaputra basin, India, type locality

Pseudecheneis stenura Ng 2006
stenos, narrow; oura, tailed, referring to its extremely narrow caudal peduncle

Pseudecheneis sulcatoides Zhou & Chu 1992
-oide, having the form of: referring to resemblance to (and previous misidentification as) P. sulcata

Pseudecheneis sulcata (McClelland 1842)
furrowed or grooved, probably referring to oval adhesive disk on breast, “composed of transverse plates”

Pseudecheneis supraetula Ng 2006
squinting somewhat, referring to its small eye (8.1-8.3% SL)

Pseudecheneis sympelvica Roberts 1998
sym-, together or joined; pelvica, referring to pelvic fins united medially for their entire length, except for a small notch distally (vs. widely separated to base in congeners)

Pseudecheneis tchangi (Hora 1937)
in honor of ichthyologist Tchunlin (or Tchung-Lin) Tchang (1897-1963), Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, who discovered and illustrated this species in 1936 but reported it as P. sulcata

Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis Vishwanath & Darshan 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ukhrul District, Manipur, India, where it is distributed

Pseudexostoma Chu 1979
pseudo-, false, allusion not explained, possibly referring to occasional placement of P. yunnanense in Exostoma

Pseudexostoma brachysoma Chu 1979
brachyi, short; soma, body, referring to shorter body compared to P. yunnanense
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*Pseudoxostoma yunnanense* (Tchang 1935)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Yunnan Province, China, where it is endemic to the Irrawaddy River drainage

**Family AMPHILIIDAE** Loach Catfishes
13 genera · 100 species

**Subfamily Amphiliinae**

*Amphilius* Günther 1864
eymology not explained, perhaps *amphi-* , around or on both sides, and *leios,* smooth, referring to naked, soft-skinned (e.g., scaleless) body and absence of fin spines, therefore "smooth around the body" (Paul Skelton, pers. comm.); Tyson R. Roberts (2003) appears to believe the name means *ammos,* sand and *philos,* to love (see *Dolichoamphilius,* below), referring to sandy habitat and/or sand-diving behavior of some species, which, in our opinion, likely was not known in 1864

*Amphilius atesuensis* Boulenger 1904
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Atesu River, Ghana, type locality (also occurs in Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Ivory Coast)

*Amphilius athiensis* Thomson & Page 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Athi River system, Kenya, where it appears to be endemic

*Amphilius brevis* Boulenger 1902
short, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to short length (described at 48 mm) compared to most congeners

*Amphilius caudosignatus* Skelton 2007
caudo- tail; signatus, marked ("striking," according to Skelton), referring to distinctive color pattern on tail

*Amphilius chalei* Seegers 2008
in honor of Francis M. M. Chale (b. 1947), fish ecologist specializing in Tanzanian fishes, who for many years assisted Seegers in the exportation of live and preserved fishes from Tanzania; he was also involved in the collection of this species

*Amphilius crassus* Thomson & Hilbner 2015
fat or stout, referring to its deep, stout body

*Amphilius cryptobullatus* Skelton 1986
cryptos, hidden; bullatus, bubbled, referring to "prominent but externally unevident large cup-like swimbladder encapsulations"

*Amphilius dimonikensis* Skelton 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Dimonika Biosphere Reserve, Mayombe, Republic of Congo, where it is likely to be endemic

*Amphilius frieli* Thomson & Page 2015
in honor of John P. Friel, Cornell University, for his "excellent" contributions to the study of African fishes

*Amphilius grandis* Boulenger 1905
large; at 180 mm, the largest *Amphilius* yet described

*Amphilius jacksonii* Boulenger 1912
in honor of Frederick John Jackson (1859-1929), Deputy Commissioner and Consul for the Uganda Protectorate, and a keen naturalist and ornithologist, who collected type

*Amphilius kakrimensis* Teugels, Skelton & Lévêque 1987
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kakrima River drainage, Guinea, where it appears to be endemic

*Amphilius kivuensis* Pellegrin 1933
-ensis, suffix denoting place: region of Kivu (west of Lake Kivu), Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

*Amphilius korupi* Skelton 2007
of Korup National Park, Cameroon, where it occurs

*Amphilius krefftii* Boulenger 1911
in honor of herpetologist Paul Krefft (1872-1945), who collected type

*Amphilius lamani* Lönnberg & Rendahl 1920
in honor of Swedish missionary and ethnographer Karl Edvard Laman (1867-1944), who sent a small collection of fishes from the lower Congo to the Riksmuseet Natural History Museum in Stockholm, including type of this one

*Amphilius lampei* Pietschmann 1913
in honor of Eduard Lampe (1871-1919), collections manager, fishes, Naturhistorischen Museum der Stadt Wiesbaden

*Amphilius laticaudatus* Skelton 1984
latus, broad; caudatus, tailed, referring to short and deep caudal peduncle

*Amphilius lentiginosus* Trewavas 1936
freckled, referring to small dark spots everywhere except throat, belly and undersides of pectoral and pelvic fins
Amphilius longirostris (Boulenger 1901)
longus, long; rurtris, snout, which projects a little beyond lower jaw

Amphilius lujani Thomson & Page 2015
in honor of ichthyologist Nathan K. Lujan (b. 1976), who collected holotype and most of the paratypes, and who has made “excellent” contributions to our knowledge of freshwater fishes

Amphilius maesii Boulenger 1919
in honor of Belgian ethnographer Joseph Maes (1882-1960), who collected type (and that of A. opisthophthalmus)

Amphilius mamonekenensis Skelton 2007
-enis, a suffix usually denoting place but here used for a patronym: in honor of Victor Mamoneke (b. 1959), Université Marien Ngouabi, who helped collect type, for contributions to “understanding the fishes of the Republic of Congo in recent times”

Amphilius natalensis Boulenger 1917
-enis, suffix denoting place: Natal, South Africa, type locality

Amphilius nigricaudatus Pellegrin 1909
niger, black; caudatus, tailed, referring to large central black spot on caudal fin

Amphilius opisthophthalmus Boulenger 1919
opistho-, behind; ophthalmus, eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to placement of eyes on back half of head

Amphilius pagei Thomson & Swartz 2018
in honor of Lawrence (Larry) M. Page (b. 1944), Curator of Fishes, Florida Museum of Natural History, for his “excellent” contributions to the study of freshwater fishes

Amphilius pedunculus Thomson & Page 2015
diminutive of pez, foot, or peduncle, referring to distinctively short and deep caudal peduncle

Amphilius platychir (Günther 1864)
platy, flat or broad; cheiros, hand, referring to broad, fan-like pectoral-fin rays

Amphilius pulcher Pellegrin 1929
beautiful, referring to its attractive coloration (e.g., brown body with five large yellow spots on back and yellowish fins)

Amphilius rheophilus Daget 1959
rheos, stream; philos, loving, referring to occurrence in fast-flowing upper tributaries of rivers and streams

Amphilius ruziziensis Thomson & Page 2015
-enis, suffix denoting place: Ruzizi River drainage in eastern Rwanda and Burundi, type locality and where it is primarily distributed

Amphilius uranoscopus (Pfeffer 1889)
uranos, sky; scopus, watcher, referring to dorsally set eyes

Amphilius zairensis Skelton 1986
-enis, suffix denoting place: Zaire (now Congo) River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

Paramphilius Pellegrin 1907
para-, near, i.e., its shape “not far removed” from Amphilius (translation)

Paramphilius baudoni (Pellegrin 1928)
in honor of French colonial administrator Alfred Baudon (1875-1932), who collected type

Paramphilius firestonei Schultz 1942
in honor of the Smithsonian-Firestone Expedition to Liberia, by which collection of type was made possible

Paramphilius goodi Harry 1953
in honor of missionary Albert Irwin Good (1884-1975), who provided “excellent collections” of Cameroonian fishes to Stanford University, including type of this one [author later known as Rofen]

Paramphilius teugelsi Skelton 1989
in honor of Guy Teugels (1954-2003), curator of fishes at the Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, for contributions to the knowledge of west-African freshwater fishes

Paramphilius trichomycteroides Pellegrin 1907
-sides, having the form of: referring to resemblance to the South American catfish genus Trichomycterus (Trichomycteridae)

Subfamily Leptoglanidinae Sand Catlets

Dolichamphilius Roberts 2003
dolichos, long or elongate, referring to “extremely” elongate body and caudal peduncle; ammos, sand and philos, to love, referring to sandy habitat and sand-burrowing fright response of many leptoglanins (apparently does not refer to Amphilius,
type genus of family, as specified for *Tetracamphilius*, below)

* Dolichamphilius brieni* (Poll 1959)  
  in honor of friend and zoological colleague Paul Brien (1894-1975), Université libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), a member of expedition that collected type (see *Belonoglanis brieni*, below)  

* Dolichamphilius longiceps* Roberts 2003  
  long, long; *ceps*, head, allusion not explained, probably referring to longer head compared to *D. brieni*  

**Leptoglanis Boulenger 1902**  
*lepto*, slender, referring to thin and elongate body of *L. xenognathus*; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish  

* Leptoglanis bouilloni* Poll 1959  
  in honor of zoologist Jean Bouillon (1926-2009), l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, a “particularly active” (translation) member of expedition that collected type [not an amphiliid; may warrant a new genus in Bagridae or Claroteidae]  

* Leptoglanis xenognathus* Boulenger 1902  
  xeno-, different; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to thin and elongate maxillary, movable, connected to head by a membranous fold  

*Psammphiletria Roberts 2003*  
*psammo*, sand; *philetria*, lover of, referring to sandy habitat and/or presumed sand-diving behavior (a fright response)  

*Psammphiletria delicata* Roberts 2003  
  dainty or delicate, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small size (20.5 mm) and/or poor condition of preserved material  

*Psammphiletria nasuta* Roberts 2003  
  large-nosed, referring to “very large” rhinal lobe  

*Tetracamphilius Roberts 2003*  
*tetra*, four and *akis*, point, referring to up to four cusps on tiny fan-shaped jaw teeth; *Amphilius*, type genus of family (not referring to sand-dwelling behavior as specified for *Dolichamphilius*, above)  

* Tetracamphilius angustifrons* (Boulenger 1902)  
  *anguita*, narrow; *frons*, front, face or brow, referring to thin head, 1½ times as long as broad  

* Tetracamphilius clandestinus* Roberts 2003  
  secret or hidden, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its identity being hidden next to the morphologically similar and sympatric *T. angustifrons*  

* Tetracamphilius notatus* (Nichols & Griscom 1917)  
  marked, referring to three large black blotches (just behind gill cover, under dorsal fin, and at caudal peduncle), plus two smaller spots on back  

* Tetracamphilius pectinatus* Roberts 2003  
  comb-like, referring to small serrations on pectoral fin  

*Zaireichthys Roberts 1968*  
*Zaire*, African name for the Congo River, referring to distribution of *Z. zonatus*; *ichthys*, fish  

*Zaireichthys brevis* (Boulenger 1915)  
  short, described at just 34 mm TL  

*Zaireichthys camerunensis* (Daget & Stauch 1963)  
  -ensis, suffix denoting place: Cameroon, type locality (may also occur in Guinea)  

*Zaireichthys compactus* Seegers 2008  
  compact, described as a “small, compact species,” up to 32.6 mm TL  

*Zaireichthys conspicuous* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011  
  referring to its “conspicuous bold markings”  

*Zaireichthys dorae* (Poll 1967)  
  in honor of Dora Machado, who collected type; she was wife of zoologist António de Barros Machado (1912-2002), Musée de Dundo (Angola)  

*Zaireichthys flavomaculatus* (Pellegrin 1926)  
  *flavus*, yellow; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to yellowish base color with large spots that connect to form a marbled pattern  

*Zaireichthys heterurus* Roberts 2003  
  heteros, different; *ouros*, tail, differing from all other amphiliids in having 7+5 principal caudal-fin rays  

*Zaireichthys kafuensis* Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011  
  -ensis, suffix denoting place: Kafu River drainage, Zambia, where it appears to be endemic
Zaireichthys kavangoensis Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kavango River, Namibia, type locality

Zaireichthys kunenensis Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kunene River system, Angola-Namibia border, where it appears to be endemic

Zaireichthys lacustris Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011
lacustrine, first species in genus known from a lake (Lake Malawi)

Zaireichthys mandevillei (Poll 1959)
in honor of J. Th. Mandeville, fisheries agent, government of Leopoldville (now Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo), who collected some of the paratypes

Zaireichthys maravensis Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Malawi (a name derived from the 16th-century Maravi Kingdom), only known area of occurrence (may also occur in rivers flowing into the lake)

Zaireichthys monomotapa Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011
named after the historical Kingdom of Monomotapa, an area currently occupied by Mozambique and Zimbabwe and thus almost all of the distribution of this species

Zaireichthys pallidus Eccles, Tweddle & Skelton 2011
pallid, referring to its very pale coloration

Zaireichthys rotundiceps (Hilgendorf 1905)
rotundus, rounded; ceps, head, referring to semi-circular shape of head when seen from above

Zaireichthys wamiensis (Seegers 1989)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Wami River drainage, Tanzania, where it is endemic

Zaireichthys zonatus Roberts 1968
banded, referring to four broad, incomplete vertical bands on lateral surface of body (also a thin elliptical band on caudal fin)

Subfamily Doumeinae

Andersonia Boulenger 1900
-ia, belonging to John Anderson (1833-1900), Scottish zoologist and anatomist, “to whose exertions during the latter years of his life Science is indebted for much progress in the zoology of the Nile region, and to whose initiative we owe the organization of a survey of the Nile Fishes which is now being carried on by the Egyptian Government”

Andersonia leptura Boulenger 1900
leptus, thin; eurus, tail, referring to extremely slender caudal peduncle

Belonoglanis Boulenger 1902
belone, Greek for needle, referring to elongate body with extremely thin caudal peduncle; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Belonoglanis brieni Poll 1959
in honor of friend and zoological colleague Paul Brien (1894-1975), Université libre de Bruxelles (Belgium), a member of expedition that collected type, and who was the first to observe the behavior of this genus in the wild (aligning their bodies along the stems of riparian grasses, feeding on epiphytic microorganisms)

Belonoglanis tenuis Boulenger 1902
thin, referring to very thin and depressed caudal peduncle

Congoglanis Ferraris, Vari & Skelton 2011
Congo, referring to distribution of all species in the Congo River basin; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish
**Congoglanis alula** (Nichols & Griscom 1917)  
winglet, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to flattened and expanded wing-like fins, an adaptation to fast water

**Congoglanis howesi** Vari, Ferraris & Skelton 2012  
in honor of Gordon J. Howes (1938-2013), Natural History Museum (London), for his many contributions to ichthyology

**Congoglanis inga** Ferraris, Vari & Skelton 2011  
named for the Inga Rapids, near type locality in the lower Congo River, Democratic Republic of the Congo

**Congoglanis sagitta** Ferraris, Vari & Skelton 2011  
arow, referring to slender, streamlined shape relative to that of its congeners

**Doumea Sauvage 1879**  
-ea, adjectival suffix: Doumé, Gabon, type locality of *D. typica*

**Doumea angolensis** Boulenger 1906  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Angola, where it is endemic

**Doumea chappuisi** Pellegrin 1933  
in honor of French-born Swiss zoologist and biospeleologist Pierre-Alfred Chappuis (1891-1960), who collected type

**Doumea gracila** Skelton 2007  
slender or graceful, referring to slender body, strongly tapering to caudal base

**Doumea reidi** Ferraris, Skelton & Vari 2010  
in honor of Gordon McGregor Reid (b. 1948), North of England Zoological Society, who collected type and has “dedicated a large portion of his career helping to protect, and improve our understanding of, wildlife and freshwater fishes worldwide”

**Doumea sanaga** Skelton 2007  
named for the Sanaga River, Cameroon, where it occurs

**Doumea skeltoni** Ferraris & Vari 2014  
in honor of Paul H. Skelton (b. 1948), Director Emeritus of the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, with whom the authors have collaborated on several publications on the taxonomy of doumein catfishes; as a long-time student of the taxonomy and biology of the Amphiliidae, it is “only fitting to further link his name with this fascinating group of fishes by naming this species after him”

**Doumea stilicauda** Ferraris, Skelton & Vari 2010  
*stilis*, stake; *cauda*, tail, referring to stake-like caudal peduncle

**Doumea thysi** Skelton 1989  
in honor of ichthyologist Dirk Thys van den Audenaerde (b. 1934), Director at the Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale (Tervuren, Belgium), where type material is housed

**Doumea typica** Sauvage 1879  
serving as type of genus *Phractura*

**Phractura Boulenger 1900**  
*phraktos*, fenced in; *ouros*, tail, referring to bony plates enclosing slender caudal peduncle

**Phractura ansorgii** Boulenger 1902  
in honor of explorer William John Ansorge (1850-1913), who collected type

**Phractura bovei** (Perugia 1892)  
in honor of Italian explorer Giacomo Bove (1852-1887), who explored the Congo River in 1886 and collected type

**Phractura brevicauda** Boulenger 1911  
*brevis*, short; *cauda*, tail, probably referring to shorter caudal peduncle (~\(\frac{1}{4}\) of body length) compared to congeners

**Phractura clauseni** Daget & Stauch 1963  
in honor of Danish ichthyologist H. Stenholt Clausen (1921-2002), who collected type

**Phractura fasciata** Boulenger 1920  
banded, referring to three yellow bars on back

**Phractura gladysae** Pellegrin 1931  
in honor of Gladys Baudon, who for many years helped her father, French colonial administrator Alfred Baudon (1875-1932), in his fisheries research

**Phractura intermedia** Boulenger 1911  
allusion not explained, perhaps referring to caudal peduncle intermediate in length between *P. brevicauda* and *P. longicauda*
**Phractura lindica** Boulenger 1902
-*ica*, belonging to: Lindi River, Democratic Republic of the Congo, type locality

**Phractura longicauda** Boulenger 1903
-*onga*, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to longer caudal peduncle compared to congeners known at the time

**Phractura macrura** Poll 1967
-*croa*, long; *ouros*, tail, referring to long caudal peduncle, 17.2 times longer than high

**Phractura scaphyrhynchura** (Vaillant 1886)
etymology not explained; since the only characteristic mentioned in Vaillant's one-sentence description is a flattened caudal peduncle covered with bony scutes, perhaps name means “sturgeon tail” (*Scaphirhynchus*, a genus of sturgeons; *oura*, tail)

**Phractura stiassny** Skelton 2007
named for Melanie Stiassny (b. 1953), Curator of Ichthyology at the American Museum of Natural History, for her contributions to African ichthyology and in appreciation for support given to Skelton to carry out this study

**Phractura tenuicauda** (Boulenger 1902)
-*eniwa*, thin; *cauda*, tail, referring to very thin and depressed caudal peduncle

**Trachyglanis** Boulenger 1902
-*achys*, rough, referring to a double series of rough, bicuspid bony scutes on each side, uniting on the caudal peduncle; *ganis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Trachyglanis ineac** (Poll 1954)
named for the Centre de l’Institut National pour l’Etude Agronomique du Congo belge (I.N.E.A.C.), Stanleyville (now Kisangani, Democratic Republic of the Congo), near type locality

**Trachyglanis intermedius** Pellegrin 1928
intermediate between *Trachyglanis* and *Belonoglanis* by the presence of teeth on the upper jaw

**Trachyglanis minutus** Boulenger 1902
-*miniwa*, referring to small size, 50 mm TL

**Trachyglanis sanghensis** Pellegrin 1925
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sangha River, Ouésso, Republic of the Congo, where it is endemic